Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 34.

SPEECH
OF
HON. ISAAC HAZLEHURST,
Delivered at Reading, Aug. 6, 1860.

Mr. H. said he felt highly flattered by the invitation extended to him by the committee, to meet the independent electors of Berks county, at this their first muster for the coming political struggle. He was a member of the People's party of Pennsylvania. As a member of that organization he had been interested in the success of a distinguished Senator of this State before the Chicago Convention. He did not conceal his wishes. He was active in giving them broad and general circulation. He did so, for the simple reason that Senator Cameron in all his public acts, had been faithful to the Union and the Constitution, and had exhibited and maintained that rare virtue of absolute fidelity to the interests of his native State. During his whole political life, that Senator had been consistent in his desire to develop the resources of Pennsylvania, by a fair and just protection to American manual labor. The united action of this State in his favor, while it failed to accomplish what her people desired, established the fact that the Commonwealth of his birth was not ungrateful when her delegated power was cast in his behalf. But, said Mr. H., individual preference gave way when the great question is presented as to whether the Constitution itself is to be preserved and maintained, and when the very case has arisen that the government is no longer safe in the hands to which it had been entrusted. It is with the people, and with the people alone, that the right exists to correct existing abuses—no delegated power can do it. The appeal then is directly to the people—not to party nor to partisans, not to professional politicians, nor to those who have an interest in office and place greater than their stake in the country, but to the people and the whole people: and to those who, in regard to political affairs, have a wish for a good government, and who have power to accomplish their own wishes.

When, therefore, the People's party ratify to-night the action of their representatives recently assembled in the metropolis of the west, they do so in the hope that wise and generous counsels will prevail, and that in the change of rulers now required, our beloved republic may be administered in the honest spirit of its early founders.

Mr. H. said he appeared before the meeting to advocate no new doctrines, to declare no new principles. In 1844 he had spoken in that county for the father of the American system, and he was now ready again to do battle against that enemy who had traduced and defrauded him; and, said Mr. H., most heartily do I co-operate with my fellow countrymen in the endeavor to elevate that distinguished American citizen who, at the same time, and under the same circumstances, on every prairie in Illinois, raised his voice to vindicate the character and policy of Henry Clay. Honor to Abraham Lincoln for his devotion to Henry Clay, and for his unwavering fidelity to the policy of "Protection to our Domestic Industry!"

While, said Mr. H., I am ready to acknowledge that the great local advantages of the position of this city, such as the magnificent river before us, and the fertility of the surrounding country, may be considered as the original spring of its prosperity; still, all will acknowledge that this current of prosperity has been put to motion by the desire to develop the domestic industry of the country.—To my mind no man can stand in the midst of such a scene as is now presented in this valley without feeling keenly the great importance of this policy which we advocate, and which our opponents despise. It has built your railway to the coal-pits—it has united you with the Hudson. Over your canals float treasures innumerable. Foundries, forges, and steam engines have sprung up along the line of your improvements. Beautiful cottages line the hill sides of the mountains around us, while all that is wanting to make our people happy, is to strengthen the spring that moves the industry of the country. The question of the degree of protection is not of as much importance as the preservation of the principle, and that is a practical question. Labor, more than any thing else, enters into production, and labor must vindicate its sovereignty. I speak to men who go forth to labor until the evening. Look at your representatives—have your eye upon the Capital. Be not deceived by party means—look to your votes.

But we are for excluding slavery from the Territories.

It this, also, said Mr. H., Mr. Lincoln presents no new doctrine, and urges no new principle. The case has been thus stated in its historical and constitutional aspect, by the late Whig statesman. The argument 'still lives.'

The Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1788, and went into operation in 1789. At the time of its adoption the state of the country was thus:—Slavery existed in the southern States. There was a very large extent of un-occupied territory—which was understood was destined to be formed into States; and it was then determined that no slavery should exist in this territory. The motives which prompted the north to recognize the existence of slavery in the southern States, and to give a representative to those States, founded in part upon their slaves, rested on the supposition that no new slave States were to be acquired on the southern frontier, and slavery was to be excluded from the northwestern territory.

Not only does this clearly appear from the debates and history of the times, but as a basis of consideration the south insisted that where slavery existed it should not be interfered with.

With this the People's party of this State unhesitatingly acquiesce. In the Convention and in the first Congress it was a conceded point that slavery, in the States in which it existed, was a matter of State regulation exclusively. Congress had not the least power over it. 'All agitations and attempts to disturb the relations between master and slave by persons not living in the slave States, are unconstitutional in their spirit, and productive of evil and mischief.' No patriot should countenance them. The regulation of slavery is with the States where it exists—the responsibility, if there be any, is there.

But our opponents are not satisfied with the recognition of these Constitutional rights. In a speech delivered by President Buchanan, from the executive mansion, at the opening of the present campaign, it is contended that this old Whig doctrine of non-extension of slavery, deprives our Southern brethren of their rights in the territories. That, as the territories were acquired by the common service and common exertions of all—that they have the right to carry their slaves 'as slaves' into the new territories, or as the President states it, 'Any set of Principles which will deprive you of *your property* is against the very essence of Republican Government, and to that extent makes you a slave.'

The argument of Mr. Buchanan is not original. It was urged by another with great force in the Senate in 1848, and was thus answered by Daniel Webster in his speech on the 'exclusion of slavery from the territories.'

"They say that in this way we deprive them of the opportunity of going into this acquired territory with their property. "Their property!" What do they mean by 'property!' We certainly do not deprive them of the privilege of going into this newly acquirred Territories with all that, in the general estimate of human society, in the general and common and universal understanding of mankind, is esteemed property. Not at all. The truth is just this: They have in their own States peculiar laws, which create property in persons. They have a system of local legislation on which slavery rests; while every body agrees that it is against natural law, or, at least against the common understanding which prevails among men, as to what is natural law.

"The Southern States have peculiar laws, and by those laws there is property in slaves. This is purely local. The real meaning, then, of Southern gentlemen, in making this complaint, is, that they cannot go into the Territories of the United States carrying with them their own peculiar local law, a law which creates property in persons. This, according to their own statement, is all the ground of complaint they have. Now here, I think, gentlemen, they are unjust towards us. How unjust they are others will judge; generations that will come after us will judge. It will not be contended that this sort of personal slavery exists by general law. It exists only by local law. I do not mean to deny the validity of that local law where it is established, but I say it is, after all, local law. It is nothing more. And wherever that local law does not extend property in persons does not exist. Well, sir, what is now the demand on the part of our Southern friends? They say: We will carry our local law with us wherever we go. We insist that Congress does us injustice unless it establishes it in the Territories in which we wish to go with our own local law. This demand I for one resist, and shall resist. It goes upon the idea that there is an inequality, unless persons under this local law, and holding property by authority of that law, can go into new territory and there establish that local law, to the exclusion of the general law.

"Now, our friends seem to think that an inequality arises from restraining them from going into the Territories, unless there be a law provided which shall protect their ownership in persons. The assertion is, that we create an inequality. Is there nothing to be said on the other side in relation to inequality? Sir, from the date of this Constitution, and in the counsels that formed and established this Constitution, and I suppose in all men's judgment since, it is received as a settled truth, that slave labor and free labor do not exist well together. I have before me a declaration of Mr. Mason, in the Convention that formed the Constitution, to that effect. Mr. Mason, as is well known, was a distinguished member from Virginia. He says that the objection to slave labor is, that it puts free white labor in disrepute; that it causes labor to be regarded as derogatory to the character of the free white man, and that the free white man despises to work, to use his expression, where slaves are employed. This is a matter of great interest to the free States, if it be true, as to a great extent it certainly is, that wherever slave labor prevails, free white labor is excluded or discouraged. I agree that slave labor does not necessarily exclude free labor totally.—There is free white labor in Virginia, Tennessee and other States, where most of the labor is done by slaves. But it necessarily loses some of its respectability, by the side of, and when associated with slave labor. Wherever labor is mainly performed by slaves, it is regarded as degrading to freemen.—The freemen of the North, therefore, have a deep interest in keeping labor free, exclusively free, in the new Territories.

"But, sir, let us look further into this alleged inequality. There is no pretence that southern people may not go into Territory which shall be subject to the Ordinance of 1787. The only restraint is, that they shall not carry slaves thither, and continue that relation. They say this shuts them altogether out. Why, sir, there can be nothing more inaccurate in point of fact than this statement. I understand that one half the people who settled Illinois are people, or descendants of people, who came from the Southern States. And I suppose that one third of the people of Ohio are those, or descendants of those, who emigrated from the South. And I venture to say, that, in respect to those two States, they are at this day settled by people of southern origin in as great a proportion as they are by people of northern origin, according to the general numbers and proportion of the people, South and North. There are as many people from the South, in proportion to the whole people of the whole South, in those States, as there are from the North, in proportion to the whole people of the North.—There is, then, no exclusion of southern people; there is only the exclusion of a peculiar local law. Neither in principle nor in fact is there any inequality.

The question, whether it was not competent for Congress to prevent its further increase was met and answered by the same authority in the same year. Congress 'has full power over the subject. It may establish any such government and any such laws in the Territories as in its discretion it may see fit.' This was certainly the opinion of Wm. Pinkney, as derived from his celebrated argument on the Missouri question, when he expressed the hope that the whole subject might be disposed of by a '*proscriptive prohibition of slavery in the Territory north and west of Missouri.*'

Does Mr. Lincoln proclaim any new doctrine? Listen to the old Whig champion in the Senate, in February, 1859: "Sir, I have said that I never could vote for it; and I repeat that I never can and never will vote for it; and no earthly power shall ever make me vote to plant slavery where slavery does not exist." Two weeks later, on the 20th of February, 1850, he said again, in the same arena: "From the earliest moment when I could consider the institution of slavery, I have held, and I have said, that from that day down to the present, again and again; and I shall go to the grave with the opinion, that it is an evil, a social and political evil."

Look now then at what has been the course of our opponents upon this question. It is not that the people of the Territory shall determine the question, although that is the view of one fragment of the opposition; but that the Constitution of itself carries slavery into the Territories. And what has been the practical effect of this judicial construction? nothing more than this, that slavery is to be forced into the Territories as an element of political power. That the youthful territory of Kansas is to be dragged into the Union with the iron collar of servitude upon her neck—but never is to be admitted as long as she persists in wearing upon her brow the civic crown of Republican Freedom.

Against all such reasoning the people of this State most solemnly protest. No judicial construction of the Constitution has to this hour ever justified it.

But, said Mr. H., it is supposed that Mr Lincoln has placed himself on a platform, a portion of which is hostile to Americans of the opposition. If Americanism was the hostile and proscriptive principle which our opponents considered in 1856, there might be something in this suggestion; but I have never so considered it.

In 1857, the American Convention honored me with the nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people of this State. In that canvass, I spoke freely and unreservedly to citizens, native and adopted, in various sections of the State. In this city I said 'with the right of suffrage as to the foreigner who has immigrated, or with his privilege to be naturalized under our present system, we do not propose to interfere.' It was to the faithful and honest administration of the naturalization laws that the efforts of the American party were directed; how entirely unavailing the recent developments at Washington have strikingly exhibited.

Nor did the American party proscribe any one on account of his religion—the argument was in favor of an unlimited freedom of religion, and the unrestrained right to adopt and practice any form of worship; the only qualification was, that there should be no combination to control the American ballot box.

To these sentiments I have nothing to add or alter. I believed then as I believe now, that the times demanded the organization.

Let us then unite and press on for the accomplishment of the great purposes of the People's Party. We are all Americans, linked now and forever to the fates and fortunes of our beloved country. The party of disunion is in the field—the Vice President of the Republic bears its standard onward and forward—the President from the windows of the Executive mansion waves encouragement, while a motley troupe are marshaling their forces conjoined beneath the impious banner of a 'Southern Republic.'

I do not desire to state the case too strongly. I read from the address of Hendrick B. Wright, the presiding officer of the recent Democratic State Convention:

"After Yancey and the Disunionists went out of the regular Convention, it occurred to me that it would be profitable to me to go into the Secession Convention and ascertain for myself the sentiments there proclaimed. I did go into the Yancey Convention, and during the two hours I was there, as God is my judge, I heard nothing but with reference to the expediency of erecting a Southern Republic upon the ruins of the present Union. If Mr. Breckinridge be not a disunionist himself, it must be conceded that he is the candidate of the disunionists. He is, then, in the hands of the worst men that this country has ever seen. Those men are fixed upon a dissolution of this Union and the erection of a Southern Confederacy. I do not care what their apologists may say; I have heard their debates and I know that which I do speak.—(Applause.) Disunion was the cry of the disunion movement at Charleston and at Baltimore. Breckinridge is the pliant tool of the Disunionists—the men who proclaim from the housetops that they want disunion. And such are the men that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania are asked to support. For one, I never will submit to such burning dishonor.

I ask the people of Pennsylvania to ponder over this statement. The authority is eminently respectable. The facts are carefully stated. The subject of discussion—a Southern Confederacy—the place,—a Democratic Convention!

Fellow citizens, our path of duty is plain. Fidelity to all sections and at all times, and obedience to the constitutional authorities of the land, will make our Union perpetual.—With our Union as it is, and thorough fraternal feeling between its various parts, we may present ourselves to the world as a grand nationality, fostering its own labor and developing its own resources.

Let us move on in defence of these great principles, just as we would move on in defence of those stars and stripes, the proud emblems of our native land.

Let us meet disunion with Union. That Union which gave us the Constitution. 'That Union which with successive strides of progress has crossed the Alleghenies, the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri; has stretched its living arms almost from the Arctic Circle to the tepid waters of the Gulf; has belted the Continent with rising States; has unlocked the treasure of the Siera Madre, and flung out the banners of the Republic to the gentle breezes of the Peaceful Sea.' Fellow citizens, let our watchword be the Constitution and the Union.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That a Democratic Senate of the U. States, defeated the Tariff act, which a Republican House of Representatives passed.

That Henry D. Foster was in Washington city when the Tariff bill was before the Senate, and that instead of using his efforts and reputed eloquence to secure the passage of an act to protect the interests and the industry of Pennsylvania, he was in secret conference with the administration, arranging plans to carry this State for Breckinridge, free-trade and slavery.

That a democratic Senate defeated the Homestead bill, because it proposed to apportion the public domain among the free white laborers of the nation, who would become actual settlers on and cultivators of such land. It was opposed by Democratic Senators with whom H. D. Foster sympathises, because it threatened and would have curtailed the spread of slavery. It was thus opposed by an administration which now supports and advocates Henry D. Foster, because it promised to bring free States into the confederacy, and thus change the slave ruling influence of the United States Senate. It was opposed by the friends of Henry D. Foster, and that opposition seconded and approved by his silence, because it tended to advance free instead of slave labor—to bring capital within the reach and control of honest industry, and to place that industry, beyond the influence of speculation.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That in a crisis of great danger to every interest of this country, involving the welfare of labor, the progress of civil and religious liberty, the perpetuity of the Union, as well as the sacred rights and dignity of the North, Henry D. Foster is silenced by his personal fears.—He sees the South striking down the industry of his native State, and he applauds the motive which nerves the arm to inflict the ruthless blow. He sees the South pushing forward institutions that are disgracing, degrading and damning the noble aspirations and achievements of a free people, and he lends his influence to the work by an ambiguous silence which his friends call "independence," and which Stephen A. Douglas claims as the great principle of "non-intervention."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That the Republican party advocate and are pledged to secure the passage of an act to protect the industry of the country.

That the Republican party are pledged to secure our territory for freedom—the free labor of the white man.

That the Republican party are opposed to direct taxation to raise revenue for supporting the government.

That the Republican party are in favor of opening the territory of the nation to improvement and enterprise, by the passage of a homestead act, granting lands to heads of families who will become actual settlers thereon. By such a plan it is proposed to bring the land of government into market—creating competition by the encouragement of emigration to the West, to form new commonwealths of freemen, each adding to the strength of the Union, the independence of free white labor, and the power and glory of the country at home and abroad.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That Andrew G. Curtin is in favor of a Protective Tariff as passed by the House of Representatives—and that Henry D. Foster aided secretly, with Bigler, to defeat that same Tariff bill in the Senate.

That Andrew G. Curtin is in favor of free homes for free white men, to be apportioned out of the public domain, while Henry D. Foster is in favor of devoting that domain eternally to the uses of slavery.

That Andrew G. Curtin is in favor of free speech, free schools and free press—while H. D. Foster refuses to acknowledge either the freedom of speech, schools or the press, by his silence in the present campaign, his sympathy with an institution that banishes freedom of speech from the halls of its local legislature, muzzles its press, exercises an espionage in the post-offices in its localities—and with the whip and thong seeks to crush every man and every organization that upholds the sacred right of *life, liberty and the franchise.*

Will the people of Pennsylvania ponder these truths? The comparison that we here make between the two candidates before them for Governor is true and just. The Republican candidate, A. G. Curtin, has no concealments to make. He is daily before the people advocating the immutable principles of justice to all interests; and equal and exact laws for all men. He does not falter when freedom is up for discussion. He does not shrink when the Homestead law is broached. His lips are not sealed or his hands idle when the rights of labor becomes the issue. He is square and fair on all these great questions. How is it with his opponent, Henry D. Foster? Let his opponent's own position be taken in answer.—Let Henry D. Foster's silence illustrate, if it can, the plans of chicanery and deceit by which he hopes to be elevated to the chief executive control of the interests, industry and prospects of Pennsylvania. The distinction between such men is easily drawn. The difference is as easily defined. The people will have no trouble in discovering in Andrew G. Curtin a man for the crisis and the Commonwealth.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Col. Orr, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, has written a letter stating that as the election of Lincoln is certain, the South should secede at once. We think so too.

Villifying the Distinguished Dead.—Mr. Douglas and his backers are fond of referring to Clay and Webster as authorities to sustain their shaky creed. But they dare not quote the words of these revered statesmen by which the doctrine of slavery extension is indignantly rebuked.

Mr. Webster, in his celebrated 7th of March speech, gave utterance to this significant language:

"Sir, wherever there is a particular good to be done, wherever there is a foot of land to be staid from becoming slave Territory, I am ready to assert the principle of the exclusion of slavery. I am pledged to it from the year 1837; I have been pledged to it again and again, I will perform those pledges."

In his Marshfield speech, in 1848, Mr. Webster said:

"If my friends, the term "free soil" party, or "free soil man," is meant to designate one who has been fixed unalterably—to-day, yesterday, or for some days past—in opposition to slavery extension, then I may claim to be, and may hold myself as good a "free soil" man as any member of that Buffalo Convention."

In a speech in the United States Senate, the same year, he had occasion to discuss this same question of "property" in slaves, in its application to the Territories:

"The real meaning then, of southern gentlemen, in making this complaint, is, that they cannot go into the territories of the United States, carrying with them their own peculiar local law, a law which creates property in persons. * * It will not be contended that this sort of personal slavery exists by general law. It exists only by local law. * * And wherever that local law does not extend, property in persons does not exist. Well sir, what is now the demand on the part of our southern friends? They say, 'we will carry our local laws with us wherever we go. We insist that Congress does us injustice, unless it establishes in the territories in which we wish to go, our own local law.' This demand, I for one resist, and shall resist."

The "Little Giant" appeals to the sympathies of "old Whigs," by claiming that he stands on the same ground with respect to slavery as Henry Clay. The impudence of this claim will appear from the following:

"Slavery is a social and a political evil, * * and no earthly power shall make me vote to plant it where it does not exist."—*Henry Clay.*

"I don't care whether slavery is voted down or voted up in Kansas."—*Senator Douglas.*

And yet the former was Southern by birth, while the latter was nurtured in New England! So true is it that "the renegade Christian makes the worst turk."—*Chic. Jour.*

The division journals supporting Henry D. Foster are publishing a paragraph translated from a German paper, printed on the sunny side of a sunny and beautiful village in Centre county, by a most rampant office holder of the Buchanan administration. The name of this fiery newspaper is the *Berichter*, and it charges Col. Curtin with having on a certain occasion spoken disrespectfully of the German population of Centre county. Of course such small talk and weak charges are not designed to influence the German population of Centre county—the German yeomanry that have been there for seventy years, struggling with the kinsman of our gallant gubernatorial candidate, until they have made the vallies and the mountains of old Centre, the abode of peace and plenty, with a generous hospitality unequalled in any other portion of the Commonwealth. Such charges as the postmaster editor of the *Berichter* publishes and are copied by the venal press advocating Foster, are regarded at home in Centre county as not only false and malicious, but supremely ridiculous. Instead of being the defamer of any particular class of people, Col. Curtin is the friend of every man who deserves friendship and respect by the rectitude of his purposes and the decency of his actions. With the German population of Centre county—the old resident German families, the name of Curtin is a talisman of enthusiasm. They look on "Andy" as their friend and advocate, their council in every difficulty. Among his clients are hosts of these very people—among his warmest friends and supporters are the German farmers of Penn, Brush and Nittany vallies. We now write of what we know. We know that "Andy Curtin" is personally and politically one of the most popular and esteemed men in Centre county—and we also know that our young friend, the editor of the *Berichter*, the postmaster in Aaronsburg, Centre county, allows his enthusiasm to cloud his reason, and his prejudice to misdirect his judgment of men and measures, when he asserts that Col. Curtin does not respect and is respected in return by the Germans of Centre county."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

John L. Orr at Home.—It is not every one in South Carolina that echoes the sentiments of Mr. Orr in his recent letter. The Charleston *News* responds to it in the following pungent paragraph:

Mr. Orr is complaisant enough to declare that would or would not be his "assent" as to the course which may have to be taken in the event of Lincoln's election. Indeed! The 'oracle' declares against separate secession.—Who proposes it? He catches at a straw. If action thus becomes necessary, it will no doubt be by, at least nearly all, the cotton states.—Do not be so authoritative, Mr. Orr,—*'Othello's occupation is gone.'* The people of the state, and of the South, will not ask the opinion of a man, who during his whole career, was never a *champion* of Southern *rights* as against the interests of *national* or northern Democracy, on what may pertain to southern action. His 'assent' or *dissent* is not of the slightest moment or weight.

The Success of Buchanan Democracy.

It has succeeded in dividing the American people into sectional factions, wherever its rule and influence have extended to a political organization.

It has succeeded in bankrupting the Treasury, filled to overflowing when it came into power.

It has succeeded in driving from its support and respect, the ablest men who were engaged in its elevation to power.

It has succeeded in changing a surplus of twenty million into a deficit of fifty million of dollars.

It has succeeded in disgracing the country by encouraging piratical raids upon nations with whom we are at peace.

It has succeeded in opening the African slave trade, after it had been pronounced unconstitutional by every administration since the formation of the Constitution.

It has succeeded in defeating all legislation tending to the encouragement and protection of American industry.

It has succeeded in defeating the Homestead bill, providing free homes for free white men.

It has succeeded in silencing candidates for the most important offices in the gift of the people.

It has succeeded in demoralizing its own press, by suborning it with threats or bribes.

These constitute a very small portion of the "successes" of the present National Administration, which the people of Pennsylvania and the Union are expected to endorse by voting for Breckinridge and Lane. They are expected to endorse these "successes" too, by voting for Henry D. Foster. Breckinridge and Foster represent the spirit and tendencies of the administration in Pennsylvania—the former by his ingratitude in assisting to destroy a party which created him politically, and the other by his silence and duplicity, is hoping to delude the people into his support.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

At the tremendous demonstration at Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday, Hon. Abraham Lincoln was forced by the kindly violence of his friends to speak. He congratulated them on their unanimity, and said:

"I confess with gratitude—be it understood, that I did not suppose that my appearance among you would create the tumult which I now witness. [Renewed cheers.] I am profoundly grateful for this manifestation of your feelings. I am grateful because it is a tribute such as can be paid to no man as a man. [Applause.] It is a proof that four years hence you will make a like manifestation to the next man who is the representative of the truth on the questions that now agitate the public. [Cheers.] It is evident that you will fight for this cause then as you now fight for it, and even stronger than you now fight, though I be dead and gone. I most profoundly and sincerely thank you.

Having said this, let me now say that it is my wish that you hear the public discussions by our friends here for the purpose of addressing you, and let me be silent."

In striking contract with these modest declarations are the stump harangues of Douglas in New England, which his own best friends there deeply deplore, and his parade through those States with a few fawning demagogues at his heels.

The German Press of Indiana.—The Leavenworth *Zeitung* publishes a list of the German papers in Indiana which support Lincoln and Hamlin with their political standing in 1856. The following is the list:—

NAMES,	1856.	1860.
Volksbattle, Evansville,	Dem.	Rep.
Staats Zeitung, Ft. Wayne,	Dem.	Rep.
Post, Lafayette,	Neut.	Rep.
Zeitung Terre Haunte,	Dem.	Rep:
Freie Blatter, La Parse,	Dem.	Rep.
Freie Presse, Indianapolis,	Rep.	Rep.

Only one German paper in the State supports either of the Democratic candidates.

NEW JERSEY.

A prominent Republican in New Jersey writes to the New York Tribune, that "the Republican cause is steadily improving," and from the best information which he can gain from all parts of the State, the vote will be about 107,000 which will be divided as follows:

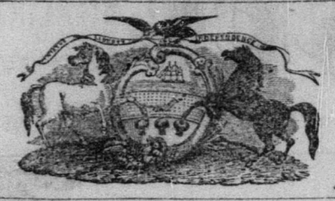
Lincoln and Hamlin, about	56,000
Breckinridge and Lane,	22,000
Douglas and Johnson,	26,000
Bell and Everett, and scattering	3,000
Total,	107,000

Henry A. Wise has pronounced in favor of Breckinridge and Lane. This was to be expected. Mr. Wise, true to his ancient devotion to slavery and its atrocities, is perfectly consistent in declaring a preference for his candidate representing all the interests, instincts and influences of that institution.

Let the laboring men remember that the Republican House of Representatives at Washington last winter passed a Protective Tariff bill, but that the Democratic Senate defeated it, and vote accordingly.

The editor of the Marion (Alabama) American tells a brother editor that he is a Southern organ-grinder, with a Northern monkey on his box.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Aug. 24, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

ELECTORS.

HON. JAMES POLLOCK.
HON. THOMAS M. HOWE.

1 Edward C. Knight,	13 F. B. Penniman.
2 Robert P. King,	14 Ulysses Mercur,
3 Henry Bumm,	15 George Brissler,
4 Robert M. Foust,	16 A. B. Sharp,
5 Nathan Hills,	17 Daniel O. Gehr,
6 John M. Bromall,	18 Samuel Calvin,
7 James W. Fuller,	19 Edgar Cowan,
8 Levi B. Smith,	20 William M'Kennan,
9 Francis W. Christ,	21 J. M. Kirkpatrick,
10 David Mumma, Jr.,	22 James Kerr,
11 David Taggart,	23 Richard P. Roberts,
12 Thomas R. Hull,	24 Henry Souther,

25 John Greer.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. E. McPHERSON, of Adams Co.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

COL. S. S. WHARTON, of Huntingdon Co.

ASSEMBLY,

C. W. ASHCOM, Broadtop Township.
E. M. SCHROCK, Somerset County.

PROTHONOTARY,

JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Bedford Tp.

SHERIFF,

GEORGE S. MULLIN, Napier Tp.

COMMISSIONER,

JONATHAN FICHTNER, Londonderry Tp.

POOR DIRECTOR,

SAMUEL SCHAFER, Union Tp.

AUDITOR,

D. D. ESHLEMAN, Middle Woodberry Tp.

CORONER,

JARED HANKS, Southampton Tp.

THE TARIFF.

[Twelfth Resolution in the Chicago Platform, on which Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated:]

"That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imposts, SOUND POLICY REQUIRES SUCH AN ADJUSTMENT OF THESE IMPOSTS AS TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL INTEREST OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY, AND WE COMMEND THAT POLICY OF NATIONAL EXCHANGES WHICH SECURES TO THE WORKINGMEN LIBERAL WAGES, TO AGRICULTURE REMUNERATING PRICES, TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS AN ADEQUATE REWARD FOR THEIR SKILL, LABOR AND ENTERPRISE, AND TO THE NATION COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY AND INDEPENDENCE."

Locofocoism and Free Trade.

[The following is the Free Trade plank of the Cincinnati Convention, which was re-adopted by the Conventions which nominated Douglas and Breckinridge, who have both been always violent Free Traders.]

Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and PROGRESSIVE FREE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, *and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example."*

THE VOICE OF CLAY.

"As long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of FREE TERRITORY to the EVERLASTING CURSE OF *HUMAN BONDAGE."*

THE VOICE OF WEBSTER.

"I feel that there is nothing unjust, nothing of which any honest man can complain, if he is intelligent, and I feel that there is nothing of which the civilized world, if they take notice of so humble an individual as myself, will reproach me, when I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE WILL I CONSENT TO THE EXTENSION OF THE AREA OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES, OR TO THE FURTHER INCREASE OF SLAVE REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"Sir, whenever there is a particular good to be done—whenever there is a foot of land to be staid back from becoming slave territory—I AM READY TO ASSERT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY."

MASS MEETING
OF
THE PEOPLE.

A mass meeting of the People's Party of Bedford County will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of

Tuesday the 4th day September, next,

being the Tuesday evening of Court week.

The members of the Party throughout the County are earnestly requested to attend.

Turn out, friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin.

Speakers from a distance are expected to address the meeting.

By order of the County Committee.

S. L. RUSSELL,
August 17, 1860. *Chairman.*

LINCOLN CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Lincoln Club, of Bedford Borough, will meet in the Court House, on Tuesday evening next, Aug. 28th. Several speeches may be expected. A good turn out is desired. PETER H. SHIRES,
D. F. MANN, Sec'ty. Prest.

In a Bad Fix.

Every time the Locofocos of this State meet in Convention, or in State Committee, they make matters worse. The rank and file hardly know where they stand. A short time ago the State Committee met at Cresson, and recommended a "fusion" electoral ticket, and last week a Douglas Convention met in Harrisburg, and adopted a "straight-out" ticket and took from the head of the ticket the name of Geo. M. Keim, and inserted that of John Cessna. On the 25th, the places of all other Breckinridge men, are to be supplied with the names of "straigh-out" Douglas men. Our friend, John Cessna was in attendance.

Last week the Bedford *Gazette* preached up in favor of "fusion." We presume that as John Cessna is the editor of that paper, and owner of its publisher, it will now change its tack, and come out for the "straight" ticket. Poor fellows, we *do* pity them.

"Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn, and cauldron bubble."

Hazlehurst's Speech.

We publish on the outside of our paper, this week, the able speech of Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst, at Reading, on the 6th inst. Mr. Hazlehurst was the straight-out American candidate for Governor in 1857. He gives the strongest reasons why all Americans should support Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin. Bell is not the candidate of the Americans, and never belonged to the American party—the party that nominated him styles itself the Constitutional Union party—its Convention adopted no principles, and did not recognize the American party, and therefore Americans are not under any obligations to support this new party candidate Read this speech of Mr. Hazlehurst and pass it round to your American neighbor.

HON. JOHN COVODE.—Hon. John Covode, we are glad to inform our readers, has been renominated in the Westmoreland district, for Congress. Mr. Covode had declined the nomination, and a difficulty occurring between Mr. White of Indiana County, and Mr. Cowan of Westmoreland, both were withdrawn and Mr. Covode was re nominated as a compromise candidate. We are glad the difficulties in this District have been settled, besides we are glad Mr. Covode will be returned, as he is one of the most useful men in Congress. The North should follow the practice of the South in this respect, and when we have a good man in Congress, should keep him there.

ANOTHER CONVERT.—On Saturday evening last, a week ago, Hon. JOHN P. SANDERSON, made a speech before the Republican Club in Philadelphia, in favor of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin. Mr. Sanderson was one of the principal straight Fillmore leaders in 1856, a Hazlehurst man in 1857, and the editor of that straight-out American paper, the Philadelphia *Daily News*, in both those years. He says the only hope of defeating the corrupt Locofoco party is to vote for Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin. A vote for John Bell is half a vote for the Locofocos.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

The conferees for this Congressional District, composed of the counties of Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, Juniata and Adams, met at Chambersburg, on Tuesday last, 21st inst., and on the first ballot our present worthy and talented representative, Hon. Edward McPherson, was re-nominated. We will publish the proceedings next week.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, a son of Mr. John H. Rush, of this place, in attempting to walk one of the "stay-wires" of Dr. Anderson's bridge, (after the manner of Prof. Price) fell some distance to the ground and rocks beneath, breaking his arm. This should be a warning to the boys of our town, and keep them from attempting such hazardous feats in the future.

ILLINOIS.—The campaign has opened in Illinois with great earnestness. The Republican papers publish a long list of appointments for Senator Trumbull, Carl Schurz and Mr. Hassaurek, all of whom intend to traverse the State from end to end. There will be no idle Republicans in that State.

SENATORIAL.

The Senatorial Conference for this district met at Bedford, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and nominated Col. S. S. Wharton, of Huntingdon County. Proceedings next week.

A GARRISONIAN FOR DOUGLAS.—Dr. Ignatius Langer, a Garrisonian Abolitionist, of Davenport, informs the Gazette that he intends to vote for Douglas, because the election of the latter would keep up and increase the slavery agitation; a result that he regards as eminently desirable. The election of Lincoln would quiet agitation, by disabusing the minds of Southern men in regard to the purposes of the Republicans. While the latter believe with Mr. Lincoln that this country will ultimately be all free or all slave territory, they do not propose to interfere with the institutions and systems of the South. They believe that an enlightened and Christianized public sentiment will work the cure of the evil, if it is divested of the support it has of late years received from the General Government. The Garrisonian desires to see the country convulsed from centre to circumference by a continued agitation of the question. There is system in the madness of Dr. Langer

DOUGLAS TALKING UNION.

Douglas—the would be President Douglas—says some mighty good things, though in the matter of doing good things he is sadly derilict. He can 'talk like a book' for the Union—that's so; but 'actions speak louder than words,' and his repeal of the Missouri Compromise, through which sectional strife was renewed and the slavery agitation revived, overbalances all his honied words. That Repeal has led to more sectionalism and more disunionism than any other act ever perpetrated in our country; and for that act alone this same Douglas deserves the execration of every Union man in the land. But withal, as we have just said, he talks well for the Union, as for instance, in a speech at Concord, New Hampshire, the other day, when casting about for the votes of the 'Green Mountain boys,' he said:

"Why cannot we live together now as we did then, in the bonds of peace and fraternity? These questions come home to us in the North west with more force than they do to you even. Go into the plains of Illinois, and there you will find the Yankee boy with a southern wife, the Yankee girl with a southern husband.—When their children have grown up, and have gone to visit the graves of their fathers or their mothers, or the graves of their ancestors, they have had to go to Virginia as well as New Hampshire to see them both. Each child has a southern ancestor as well as a northern one; and he don't like to have curses heaped upon the head of a parent or grandparent. Then again, when you come to talk to us about a dissolution of the Union, we tell you No, never. We trade southward as well as northward. We furnish the water that flows down the Mississippi as well as the water that flows through the lakes of the St. Lawrence. We intend to follow that water wherever it flows until it mingles into the broad ocean. We have social and commercial relations with the South and the East alike. We have the tie of country and of blood that binds them together. When you tell us that this Union is to be dissolved, we say Never, for the reason that we never intend to travel into a foreign country, and obtain a passport and have it *vised* by a consul, in order to visit the tomb of our fathers or the scenes of our fathers, or the scenes of our childhood. Hence there is not a man on the frontier that don't love this glorious Union, and because we do love the Union our motto is never to do an act that would alienate one portion of the people from another."

Now that's talking, right talking, and true talking. It's the talk.' The Union ain't going to be dissolved, for the people won't agree to it, and especially wont those up in the north western frontier States, whither "the march of empire takes its way," and where they go for Lincoln and Hamlin with a mighty zeal and an overwhelming strength. Douglas is altogether right in this. The dissolution cry is idle and fanatical ranting—nothing more.

The Necessity of Organization.

Gen. CAMERON in his speech at the great People's meeting in Philadelphia, on Saturday night week, gave some good advice to the supporters of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin.—After addressing his political friends in reference to the distracted condition of their opponents, he said:

"You must not be led into indifference by over confidence. It is true our opponents are themselves as fully convinced of the bad conduct of their Administration as we are; yet we have so often seen them stultify themselves, and unite to perpetuate the very wrong they had denounced, that it would not be surprising to see them unite again now, and support a common ticket, notwithstanding all their denunciations of each other.

"We must not, therefore, rely on their weakness, but on our own strength, which should be shown in its fullest extent. I have no doubt of our success, but our vote should be so strong as to satisfy the public mind throughout the Union that Pennsylvania is settled in the convictions of her true policy. It should be no partial victory, but an absolute triumph by overwhelming majority, and to this end it is only necessary that the vote should be full.—If our vote is full, the position of Pennsylvania will be finally settled, not only for the present but for the future.

"I see you have placed on your banners the names of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin. That is all very well. Lincoln's name should be first, as it is national and perhaps the most important, but the position and policy of our own State is hardly of secondry importance, and therefore I want you to turn your attention to the election of Col. Curtin, first, not only because of its great value to ourselves, because if that be secured the rest is sure to follow.—You will remember that it was by the vile frauds at the October election in 1856 that the outrageous result in November was produced.

"I have but few words to say. The reported vote of Pennsylvania placed in power the bad, weak old man now at the head of the Government, who has violated every pledge he gave to his neighbors and friends, and who, besides inaugurating and maintaining the most corrupt and vicious Administration the country has ever had, has done all in his power to destroy the interests of his native State, to the confidence of whose people he is indebted for all he has.

"Remember this, and if I do not meet you thus publicly again during the campaign, let this idea indelibly impressed on your minds, and let it actuate you in all your plans during the contest, that the larger the majority you give to Curtin in October, and to Lincoln in November, the more severe and decided will be the rebuke of Pennsylvania to her faithless son, James Buchanan. The State owes it to herself to redeem her name from the disgrace he has brought upon her."

This is certainly valuable counsel, even if it had proceeded from a less eminent source, and should not be received with indifference by the friends and supporters of the nominees of the Chicago and Harrisburg Conventions It is bad policy to depend on the weakness of our opponents rather than on our own strength.

President Buchanan and Attorney General Black are now at the Springs.

The following is the Constitution adopted by the Lincoln Club of Bedford Borough, and we publish it for the benefit of our friends in the different townships, who are about forming, or have formed clubs. The only change necessary will be the insertion of the name of the Borough or Township in which the club is organized:

ART. 1. The name of this association shall be the Lincoln Club of the Borough of Bedford, and its vicinity, and its object shall be a complete organization of Republicans, Americans and all others who are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the General Government, of liberal protection to every branch of American industry, and of the advancement of all the national interests of the country, and at the same time opposed to the extension of the system of human slavery to territories now free.

ART. 2. The officers of the association shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of ten persons, to be elected at the first meeting of the association, and hold their offices until after the next Presidential election.

ART. 3. The funds of the association shall be raised by voluntary contributions, to be paid to the Treasurer.

ART. 4. Stated meetings of the Club shall be held at such place as the Executive Committee may designate, on the first Tuesday of every month, and special meetings may be called by the President, or by a quorum of the Executive Committee.

ART. 5. Any person, being a legal voter, who will declare his willingness to sustain the principles of the association, as set forth in the first article, and the candidates of the party to which the Club belongs, by signing this constitution may become a member of this Club.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee (three of whom shall constitute a quorum) to see that the place for meeting is in proper order and condition, to provide sufficient fuel, (when necessary) and light, to superintend all publications that may be ordered by the Club, provide for the distribution of documents, the dissemination of useful information, and generally to attend to all things that may be necessary to promote the success of the cause that has brought this association into being.

ART. 7. No amendment to this constitution shall be made, unless the same shall be adopted by two-thirds of the members present, at the time the same shall be acted upon, and no amendment shall be offered at any meeting, unless there be at least a majority of the members of the Club present, and if offered, shall not be acted upon until the next meeting thereafter.

NEW-YORK IN 1856 AND 1860.

The following are some of the most important changes that have taken place in N. York politics since 1856:

Mr. E. R. Sewett, publisher of *The Buffalo Commercial*, President of the Fillmore State Committee, and chief manager of the Fillmore campaign in 1856, and till very recently member of Mr. Crittenden's National Union Committee, now supports Lincoln, with all the influence of *The Commercial*, which has ever been an able advocate of Whig and American principles.

The Hon. N. S. Benton, appointed Canal Auditor by the American State officers in 1856, an earnest supporter of Fillmore, and the American Candidate for Controller in 1857, now supports Lincoln.

The Hon. George R. Babcock of Buffalo, late State Senator, a leading Old-Line Whig and American, a close personal friend and supporter of Fillmore, is stumping Western New York in support of Lincoln.

The Hon. Daniel Ullman, the American candidate for Governor in 1854, supporter of Fillmore in 1856, now supports Lincoln.

Gen. G. A. Scroggs, President of the American State Council, candidate for Lieut Governor, on the American ticket with Ullman in 1854, a supporter of Fillmore in 1856, delegate to the Convention that nominated Bell and Everett, delegate to the late State Convention at which Hunt, Duer, and Brooks, proclaimed the Douglas coalition, now supports Lincoln.

Goldsmith Denniston, late an American Member of the Legislature and American candidate for Canal Commissioner in 1857, a warm supporter of Fillmore in 1856, now supports Lincoln.

Shepherd Knapp, a distinguished Old-Line Whig of this city, and a supporter of Fillmore in 1856, now supports Lincoln.

James O. Putnam, late American State Senator, and the eloquent advocate of the principles and candidates of the American party, the personal friend and neighbor of Mr. Fillmore, and the candidate of the American party for sundry important State and local offices, now supports Lincoln.

In 1856, there were upward of fifty journals in New York that supported Fillmore. The number of those that support Bell and Everett does not exceed six.

Foster turns up Missing.

In the account of the proceedings of the Democratic State Committee, at Cresson, the following occurs:

Mr. Carrigan, on behalf of the committee which had been appointed to wait on Gen. Foster, said they had hunted for him in the hotels and adjoining woods, but could not find him.

Of course they couldn't. Why could they? Mr. Foster who has been dodging the Democracy for several months, would be green if he couldn't escape observation in the Allegheny mountains.

But is it not rather degrading, that a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania is compelled to hide himself in the mountain caverns to escape the interrogatories of his political friends? And yet the Democracy of both wings will vote for such a jack-o'-lantern.

Mr. Henry D. Foster, need not be alarmed, he is perfectly safe in his retreat—even the people—when they come to look for him next October, will not be able to find him, nor will they inquire as to his whereabouts.

In Harrisburg, last week, Mr. W. A. Wycoff shot his chamber maid through the arm; mistaking her in the dark for a burglar.

Henry D. Foster is acknowledged by the administration of James Buchanan as one of its warmest sympathisers and most ardent secret supporters. One week after the nomination of Mr. Foster, he procured the appointment of a friend to a desk in one of the departments at Washington, which circumstances forbade that friend's accepting. The letter announcing this appointment stated that it was made to satisfy Mr. Foster for favors rendered and services to be performed by him, to the administration. And yet, some of the friends and advocates of Mr. F. cling to him because he is presumed to be in opposition to the extravagance, oppression and intolerance of the administration. But it is characteristic of the political course of this negative gubernatorial candidate. Ambitious and vascillating—craving for place and power—tampering with influence in any shape—pandering to prejudice by a supercillious and contemptible silence—he claims and his friends assert for him a dignity of position and fairness of action in the present canvass, to which he is not entitled.—Gen. Foster is playing a double game. He is hoodwinking the anti-Lecompton men, and is in secret conclave and conference with the administration, planning to defeat Douglas, concocting schemes to carry his own election, so as to secure the triumph of Joe Lane. Will the men who were forced to "stand in the cold," by the arrogance and tyranny of the administration of Buchanan, allow themselves to be deceived any longer by the course of Henry D. Foster? He is moved by no sympathy for them—he will have nothing in common with them if elected—and is now the confidant of the very men who seek most ardently to stifle the voice of every freeman in the State. If Henry D. Foster is a high minded and independent man, he must assert a preference and take a position in the present campaign. If he has no preference between the two wings of Democracy, then there is no principle involved in their division. It is only an angry conflict for the possession of an organization presumed to have power to elevate men to office—and not a noble struggle to establish and vindicate principles that are calculated to enhance the public welfare.—*Har. Telegraph.*

Henry D. Foster was at Cresson during the deliberations of the pugnacious divisions of the Democracy, and a committee was appointed to invite him to their conclave, but Henry was too sharp for his friends. The committee could not find their man, even in Cresson. He was there, but incog. Mr. Foster was there patching and plotting for his own interests—making propositions to his enemies, and accepting any compromise, however dishonorable and damaging to principle, that sought the promotion of his own prospects and election.—When a committee was appointed to ask him to participate in the proceedings of this Cresson meeting, he concealed himself. He had not the courage to meet his friends. He knows that he is playing a double game, and therefore shrinks from the gaze and conference of men. How infinitely below the standard of honest independence and manly frankness, is the conduct of such a man, when viewed impartially. Unwilling to avow a sentiment or declare a preference, he stands before his own party, hesitating to endorse its compromises, and frightened at the prospects which its duplicity has created. Is such a man—such a politician—such a time serving statesman, paying court to the demagoguism in his own party, and seeking to abuse the confidence of honest men in all parties, fit to be the governor of a great commonwealth? We think he is not. The people of Pennsylvania will also prove at the October election, that the man who is unwilling to meet an issue or flies from an interrogatory, is unfit to lead them in politics or business.

The last dodge of Mr. Foster at Cresson is the crowning act of his duplicity in the present campaign. It fairly illustrates the manner in which he seeks to impose on the people.—It exhibits his candor and his courage—and is in humiliating contrast with the bold and straightforward course of Andrew G. Curtin, who, instead of shrinking from a friend or foe, frankly communes with the one, and as boldly meets the other.—*Har. Telegraph.*

DOUGLAS AND BRODERICK.—The Chicago *Press and Tribune* gives the following account of an interview between Messrs. Broderick and Douglas, while the English bill was pending before Congress.

"On the Sabbath before the final vote on that bill, a meeting of anti-Lecompton democrats of both houses was held at the rooms of Senator Broderick, to consult upon what course it was advisable to take in the emergency. A number of the weaker brethren, including Senator Douglas, advised conciliating the South by accepting the English bill. Only four or five held out against it. Among these were Broderick, of California, and Harris, of Illinois. Mr. Douglas manifested a willingness to yield, and the gallant Harris 'shed tears of anguish and gave utterance to his depair.' Mr. Broderick rose as solemnly to his feet, and pointed his finger directly toward Mr. Douglas, and fastening his keen, flashing eye upon him, said: You can vote for the English substitute if you will; but should you do so, as sure as there is a God of truth and justice in Heaven, I will denounce you upon the floor of the Senate for having traitorously deserted principles and sold yourself to the administration.' This, we are informed, is the language to which Mr. Hickman made allusion, and the use of which, by Broderick, saved Douglas from following his own craven desire to surrender."

Camp Meeting.

At a meeting of the Schellsburg Circuit Camp Meeting Committee, M. E. Church, held July 3d, 1860, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Schellsburg circuit camp meeting commence Sept. 7, 1860, and be held on the old camp ground, near Horn's Church, same ground on which it was held last year.

Resolved, That a cordial invitation be, and is hereby given, to the friends of Bedford Station, Rainsburg Circuit, and the entire country, to tent, and worship with us.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to each of the Bedford County editors, with a request that they be published.

Signed by order, and in behalf of the committee. WM. H. STEVENS, P. C.
Pleasantville, Aug. 24, 1860.

HOW LINCOLN MAY BE DEFEATED.

The New York *Herald* recommends the calling of a Convention of all parties opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, and a fusion ticket, by which means it thinks the defeat of the Chicago nominees may be consummated. It thus suggests the manner in which the thing may be done:

"But there is a way whereby this scheme of fusion may be consummated, and it is very simple. Let Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane, Douglas and Johnson, Bell and Everett, meet together in a little convention of six, or, if they would rather have it, seven; let them take in General Houston, and let them agree among themselves to withdraw from this canvass, and recommend a joint stock ticket to the people, including a candidate from each of the two great sections of the Union, and Lincoln may be defeated.

We would like to be present at that little Convention of six or seven. The split of the Democracy at Baltimore would be nothing to the result of this Convention of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. But if they should agree on a division of spoils as a basis of harmony, we should like to see their candidates, and to read their platform. What a jumble of squatter sovereignty, slave protection, States rights, and devotion to the Constitution and Union it would be.—*Philadelphia Daily News.*

AN ODD PAPER.—The *Quid Nunc* is published at Grand Junction, in the western district of Tennessee. It has three editors—two for Douglas and one for Breckinridge. On one page is the following:

"LOOK ON THIS SIDE—THEN ON THAT!"—*The other side of this paper is a seperate and distinct "institution," in which* R. G. Adams, Esq., *advocates the cause of* Breckinridge and Lane. *"For further particulars inquire within."*

On another page, edited by Mr. Robert G. Adams, we find the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, headed "The only true National Democratic Ticket," with this paragraph below:

READ BOTH SIDES!—*The out side of this paper is a seperate and distinct department, under the editorial control of* D. B. Gally *and* Dr. N. H. Prewett, *who advocate the cause of* Douglas *and* Johnson *in this Presidential Campaign.*

The *Quid Nunc* has two more pages to spare. Couldn't it find a couple of fellows who would be willing to go in on them for Mr. Bell and Abe Lincoln.

The London *Critic*, in a long review of the speeches of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the American Union thus refers to his mental powers:

"It is from the speeches which Mr. Lincoln has from time to time delivered in opposition to Mr. Douglas, that we gather some idea of his mental qualifications. We collect from the speeches of Mr. Lincoln that he has a mind rather of the straight-forward than of the subtle order; that he rather seizes upon great and prominent facts and argues them to plain conclusions than builds up elegant but fragile theories upon the treacherous basis of fanciful speculation; that he is earnest more than passionate, and commanding more than persuasive. Indeed, every one of his speeches which we have read bears upon the face of it evidence that he is "Honest Old Abe."

STRONG FOR DOUGLAS.—The Auburn *Advertiser* says that a gentleman interested in the approaching election, wishing to test the political preference of the unfortunate inmates of the Auburn prison, did so on Tuesday, and obtained the following vote:

Abraham Lincoln	0
Stephen A. Douglas	682
John C. Breckinridge	200

The state prison is all right for Douglas.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We need money—we must have it. We have a number of debts to pay by Court Week, and we hope our friends in the country, who owe us for subscription, job work and advertising, when they come to town to attend Court will not forget us. If any who owe us don't come to town, just send the "needful" with their neighbor, who does come. Don't forget, will you?

Frederick Wright and Thomas S. McCreary, overseers, on the Central Southern Railroad, near Columbus, Ga., whipped a slave belonging to Mr. Helm, for three hours, and then put turpentine on him and set him to work in the hot sun. He bore up under his injuries for twenty-four hours when he died.

A Democratic exchange says, "Breckinridge is our candidate for President and Lane for vice." We think that would be an improvement on the present administration, in which the President and vice are united in one person.

The Breckinridge leaders say that the Douglas men already begin to find Jordan a hard road to travel, and that they will soon be in the condition of the traveler out West, who found that the road he was following, ended in a squirrel path and finally ran up a tree.

TAKEN DOWN.—The Fulton Democrat has taken down Breckinridge and Lane, and hoisted Douglas and Johnson. It had taken down Douglas and Johnson, the week before. Poor fellows, what a fix they are in!

"Lincoln is a dead letter in this county," said the *Eastern Argus*. To which the *Groton Mercury* retorted, "Like other 'dead letters,' he will be sent to Washington."

Judge Terry, the murderer of Senator Broderick, has been acquitted without a trial. The Court and Jury appear to have conspired to prevent his conviction.

Tom Corwin, the Wagon Boy, has been nominated by acclamation as a candidate for Congress by the Republicans of Fayette county, Ohio.

Paul Morphy, the chess king, says there is not truth in the report that he is going to Paris to reside.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

What Claims have Bell and Everett upon the Americans for their Support?

An effort is being made to get up a diversion in Pennsylvania in favor of Bell and Everett; but to what good end is more than we can see, for there is scarcely a whit more probability of their election in November next than there is of the sky falling. Indeed their supporters do not pretend that they have even the ghost of a chance of election by the people; and are constrained to hang their hopes upon a *lucky turn* of the cards in the House; though as the House now stands they are weaker before it than before the people. Yet that some of those who support Bell and Everett are influenced to do so by honest and patriotic motives we do not question: but on the other hand, that some others are influenced by sinister, selfish, and perhaps corrupt motives, we little question. Now, to these latter we have nothing to say, they are joined to their idols, and we let them alone.—But to the former—to those who have really a desire to promote the country's best interests, and whose honest judgments lead them in this way as the best to that end, we venture a few words, in all kindness and respect.

Mainly, gentlemen, you are Americans in the party sense of the term, and, indeed, in every other sense of it; and you say it is because you conceive it to better accord with your *Americanism* to support these candidates than any of the others that you are in their ranks. Now are you right in this? Are you?

As reasonable and fair men, seeking the truth and nothing but the truth, let us frankly and honestly examine how this is. Does it accord better with the Americanism of the Americans to vote for Bell and Everett, than for Lincoln and Hamlin? Or, first, let us put the inquiry in another form—

What claims have Bell and Everett upon the Americans for their support?

Are Bell and Everett in favor of changing the Naturalization laws so as to require a longer residence of Foreigners in the country before admitting them to citizenship? Where's the proof? Why their leading friends don't even pretend that they are.

Are Bell and Everett, or either of them, members of any American order or organization, or have they ever been? They don't even claim to be, and Mr. Bell has been so timid on this score as to announce in the U. S. Senate that he had no such connection!

Are they members of the *American* Party in any sense whatever? Have they ever claimed to be? Never.

Do they claim any connection with, or friendship for, the great leading American sentiment that "Americans should govern America?"—Have they ever ventured such an utterance.—Not they.

Are they pledged against appointing Foreigners to office in preference to Americans born? Not they.

Was the Convention that nominated them an *American* Convention? Was even it so called? Did it pass any *American* resolutions? Did it put itself upon the record as *American*, in any shape whatever?

The Philadelphia Convention that nominated Millard Fillmore, called itself an *American* Convention—was composed of *American* men and passed *American* resolutions, and put itself squarely and boldly, heartily and fully upon the record in favor of the *American* cause.—That was a Convention that gave its nominees a claim upon the Americans for their suffrages, and as an American, we for one, gave it as zealous and as hearty a support as we ever gave to any ticket. But this Baltimore non-committal affair, where's it in all these respects? Ignoring the very name of *American*—ignoring every sentiment and principle of the distinctive American party—not even venturing to hint that either itself or its nominees had ever been or heard of 'Sam,' or now respected him or his memory, what special claim, we ask, can it have upon *Americans* for their support? Is it not rather, the most arrant and insulting presumption to make such a claim? And will any intelligent and sensible American for a moment heed it. Surely not.

Then if Bell and Everett have no claims upon the Americans for their support on *American grounds*, in the name of all that's reasonable and right, on what other grounds can we go for them. On the ground of "Protection to American Industry?" Why the Convention that nominated them was as shy of this question as of the American. It dodged it point blank.

But we have said enough. Americans who are really desirous of overthrowing their inveterate foe, the Molly-Maguire-and-Profligate-and-Plundering-Democracy, seeing no other way of doing it than by electing the People's candidates, Lincoln and Hamlin, will go in for these worthy men, cheerfully and heartily.—As sensible men they cannot do otherwise.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

THE SCHEME OF THE BOLTERS.—The Philadelphia Sunday Atlas, a strong Douglas paper is very severe upon the "bolters as it characterizes the supporters of Breckinridge and indignantly spurns the offer of compromise tendered by the State Committee. The Atlas says: "This nefarious plot must never be allowed to succeed; we would prefer to see Lincoln elected, so it is done by the people,"—this is sensible. If the supporters of Douglas would effectually wipe out the "bolters," let them vote for and elect Lincoln. They will thus defeat the conspiracy to throw the election into Congress and make Joe Lane the President. They must either crush the bolters, or be themselves crushed out of political existance.

The Aroostook (Me.) Herald says:

"We heard a conversation the other day between a Breckinridge man and an old Democrat who avowed his intention of voting for Lincoln. 'I've always been a Democrat, and I've been reading and studying, and I have come to the conclusion that the Democratic party don't stand where it did in 1850, and I'm going to vote for "Honest Old Abe."'—'Yes, and get cheated,' says the Hunker.—'Well,' cooly replied the other, 'I voted for Pierce and Buchanan, and got awfully cheated both times, and I don't feel like being bumbugged the third time. I had as lief be cheated once by the Republicans, as all the time by the Democrats."

In St. Louis, the *Daily Express* has raised the Lincoln banner. There are now four daily Republican papers in St. Louis.

Judge Bates, of Missouri, made a Lincoln speech at Norristown, Pa., on the 10th inst.

Interesting Railroad Letter.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1860.

The great want at the present time, as felt by all who are at all familiar with this great city, is a direct railroad connection with the West. Nor is the whole country much less interested than the city. We must have a national mart of commerce—where the produce of the country can be sold to the best advantage and the wants of the people best supplied. As well might you run a wagon without an axle as a commercial nation without a commercial centre. New York has become that to a great degree. Thousands of millions of dollars have been spent in her buildings, canals, railroads, and ships, and there is, so closely are the links woven, not a city, town or hamlet in the whole country which does not in greater or less degree respond to the prosperity or adversity of this city. Your readers must therefore feel an interest in every effort for the advancement of the city, and calculated to make her in the future what London was to the past, with the added glory of great country to back it.

There is manifestly danger that New York may lose that position. Her roads and canals to the Western trade are long and circuitous. British gold and power has constructed the Grand Trunk road through Canada at a cost of $75,000,000, and her circulars propose to carry freight from St. Louis to Liverpool cheaper than our own roads bring it from St. Louis to New York.

Philadelphia has her own road to the west by which she is 276 miles nearer to St. Louis than New York by her roads. Baltimore has a road by which she is 306 miles nearer to Cincinnati than New York by her roads. These sources of rivalry are recent works; but would already have had a crushing effect but for the fine harbor and precedence this city has attained in foreign trade.

There is a route to the west entirely within the power of New York, of which she can now avail herself, that would overcome these difficulties and place her virtually as near to the western trade as any one of these cities. It is a Grand National railroad through the state of Pennsylvania, a large portion of which is already built and all of the easiest possible construction and grade.

By the request of persons along the line I have recently been over the route from New York to the Ohio river, preparatory to the effort to bring the subject before the citizens of New York in such form as to induce them to at least guarantee its construction whenever those adjacent to it are prepared to act and do all in their power. As all may be supposed, for the reasons I have given, to feel some interest in the subject, I propose very briefly to state the result of my observations, which will be more fully set forth in a report now in preparation for general distribution in this city.

The Central New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Lehigh and Lebanon Valley, together constitute a line to Harrisburg, 182 miles, straight, well built and of easy grade. It is one of the best roads in the country and would take a large share of the freight and travel to New York but for the discrimination of the Penn'a. road in favor of Philadelphia There is also a road nearly completed from Allentown to Dauphin, either of which would be open to a great through route. From Harrisburg west there are still two routes, up Sherman's and Cumberland valley, both beautiful and rich, separated by a range of mountains. The route up either is almost without curve or grade, and the local business of either will pay a large interest upon the cost of a road as the Cumberland valley now does on the road to Chambersburg. The building of the Sherman's Valley would open a new country, and bring the celebrated Broad Top coal nearer to market by near forty miles. At Burnt Cabins, 70 miles from Harrisburg by Sherman's Valley, the two routes unite. For that route there is a good charter and a company organized with Gen. Wilson of Huntingdon as president, and plans are now being matured to give it vitality and progress.

The route through Bedford and Somerset Counties I followed closely, and found it one of the easiest roads to construct that could be imagined. It follows the Juniata, Buffalo Creek and Wills' Creek until it rises to the small tunnel crossing the Alleghanies at the Sand Patch, which tunnel is nearly completed by the Connellsville Road Company.

From this point the route descends Castleman's river, to Connellsville in Fayette co., from whence the road is completed to Pittsburg.

With the completion of a road from a point on the Connellsville road to Washington, 30 miles, we have a road to Wheeling, Va., the western terminus of the B. & Ohio road on the Ohio river, and place New York within 705 miles of Cincinnati, 200 miles less than by any road now controlled by New York interest, and having no grades or curves like those on the Baltimore or Pennsylvania roads.

In a few days I shall forward you a detailed report, in which you may find something of interest, as the subject will yet be felt as on of national concern. Yours,

JAS. E. WHARTON.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

What is it? How Cured?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon congestion of the abdominal venous circulation. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price, 50 cents a box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
August 3, 1860

MARRIED.

On the 24th Jan., by Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. John H. Border of Altoona, Illinois, to Miss Eliza J. Lane, of Bedford Co.

PHYSICIANS are generally loath to speak a word in praise of what are called "patent medicines." Indeed, it is an article in the code of medical ethics, that a physician who sanctions the use of such remedies cannot be considered a member of the *National* Association. But there are exceptions to the most stringent rules, and many of the deciples of Esculapius have actually been compelled, by the force of facts, to recommend the use of DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER'S, for those diseases which are particularly prevalent during the summer and fall. They have ascertained that there are no remedies in the pharmacopia which can compare with this wonderful compound for derangement of the system. Thousands of families residing along the low grounds of the Western and Southern rivers, are now convinced that they have found a medicine peculiarly adapted for their ailments, while in other portions of the country, during the summer months, the demand for the article is equally large.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

☞See advertisement in another column.

August 3, 1860.

Bedford Classical Institute.

The 2d school year of this Institute will open on Monday, Sept. 3d, 1860, in rooms above the *Post Office*. Terms as before.

REV. JOHN LYON, Principal.

Bedford, Aug. 24, 1860.

DIED.

In Friends Cove, on the 17th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. John Shafer, Sr., aged 67 years, 5 months and 2 days.

The deceased was from her youth a consistent member of the Lutheran church, and it was with her, we believe, as with the multitude whom John saw; she had made her robes white in the blood of the Lamb, for her life gave the evidence. All who knew her, gave testimony that "*she was a good woman.*" She has gone to the upper sanctuary through much suffering and tribulation. Through affliction and suffering, she had been for many years deprived from worshipping God in the sanctuary on earth. She loved the courts of the Lord's house and its ordinances, especially the Eucharist, which was regularly administered to her in her own house. Her's, for a period of more than thirty years, was a life of suffering, but she is now, we hope, where

"No chilling winds nor pois'nous breath
Can reach that healthful shore;
Sickness and sorrow, pain and death,
Are felt and feared no more." S. Y.

In Friends Cove, on the 28th ult., ELIZA JANE, infant daughter of Andrew Jackson and Mary Davis, aged 3 years.

In the same cove, on the 13th inst., Mrs. LOUISA, consort of Mr. Solomon Diehl, aged 56 years.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier Township, upon the Estate of John Ellis, late of said township, deceased, he calls upon all persons indebted to come forward and make payment immediately, and all having claims against the estate, are requested to make the same properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY TAYLOR,
Aug. 24, 1860. Adm'r.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS letters testamentary, on the estate of Nathan Hammond, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers: notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will make known the same, without delay, to

AMY DERRIN, Ex'x, residing in St. Clair Tp.,
JOHN MOWER, Ex'or, in Bedford.
August 17, 1860.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the undersigned named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Registers Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

The account of John D. Perdew, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Perdew, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Deehl, Guardian of Juliana Hilligas, and of the Minor Children of Andrew Turner, late of Harrison Township, dec'd.

The account of Abraham Blackburn and Joseph Griffith, Executors, of the last will &c. of James Moor, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

The account of David L. Replogle and J. L. Replogle, Executors of the last will &c. of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Smith, Executor of the last will &c., of William Smith, late of Bedford Tp. dec'd.

The account of Dan'l B. Horn and John A. Burns, Executors of the last will &c. of Echart Horn, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of John Sparks, Esq., Executor of the last will &c. of Danl. Buzzard, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.
Registre's Office, Bedford Aug. 10, 1860.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial, at September Term, (3d day) 1860.

Saml. Moses, Exor's et al	vs.	John Alsip,
Peter J. Little,	"	Jacob Strock,
Jacob Farners, use	"	John Alsip,
Richard McEnesp,	"	same,
James Patton,	"	David Stoner, et al
Thomas J. Horton	"	A. W. Evans,
James Patton,	"	Jacob Longinecker,
John Honestine,	"	Adam Burk,
Catharine Over,	"	John Claar's Exor's
Edward Byrne,	"	Abraham Riffle,
Solomon Gans,	"	D. S. Berkstresser,
F. D. Beegle,	"	Anthony Bowser,
George Albright, use	"	J. P. Kreighbaum, et al
E. B. Bradley, et al use	"	Wm. S. Fluke, et al
Wheat & Grover,	"	James Patton,
Jacob Keely,	"	David Patterson,
J. C. McLanahon, et al use	"	A. J. Snively, Esq.
Elizabeth Haney,	"	B. W. Garretson,
John Filler,	"	A. J. Pennell, et al
Conrod Claycomb,	"	Dan'l Steinman,
B. W. Garretson, et al use	"	T. W. Horton, et al
Wm. Bartley's, Adm'x	"	A. R. Craine's Exor's
Henry Reighart, et al	"	Wm. H. Irvin, et al
David Helsel,	"	A. W. Evan's, et al
John Fluke's, heirs	"	James Entriken, et al
F. Jordan, Trustee &c.	"	same,
Michael Gonden,	"	John Cessna, et al

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.
Prothy's Office, Bedford, August 10, 1860.

SECOND ARIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!—J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. have Just Returned from the East, and are now receiving a very large and splendid stock of all kinds of goods, which they will sell cheap. Give them a call.

June 22, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.
May 4, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas, and Levari Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the first day of September, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, containing 200 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, two tenant houses, log barn and log stable thereon erected: also, two young apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of George Ritchey, Joseph Negly, Solomon Nycum and others, situate in East Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Figart, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 96 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Grubb, Daniel Snider and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Job O'Neal.

ALSO,

One tract, or parcel of land, containing 22 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a frame dwelling house, one rough cast tenant house, frame stable, school house and a frame of a saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Geo. Elder, John Hardman, Henry Wertz and others, situate in Harrison Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Trostle.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Clearville, fronting 60 feet on main street and extending back about 163 feet to an alley, with a frame dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Barton A. Cooper on the west, and an alley on the east, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of James Rollins, Def't.

ALSO,

All the Deft's interest in all these two contiguous and adjoining tracts, pieces and parts of tracts of land, warranted in the name of Thomas J. Horton, by warrant dated 2d April, 1853, situate on the waters of Six Mile Run, Broadtop Township, Bedford County, bounded by each other and by lands of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, lands formerly of Asa Duvall, lands of Cunningham & Co., and others, one of said pieces containing 178 acres & 96 perches and allowance &c., and the other of said pieces containing 96 acres, 16 perches and allowance, and taken in execution as the property of Stephen Wilson, with notice to Jacob F. Pleiss et. al., terre tenants.

ALSO

One tract of land containing 259 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Bralliar, Joseph W. Tate, Esq., and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of George Swartz.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 140 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with an old log house and old stable thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. T. Daugherty, George Wolf, George Wisegarver, Henry Bridenthall and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William M. Earnest, Def't.

ALSO,

All Deft's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 55 acres, more or less, about 16 acres cleared under fence; with a log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of David Brumbaugh, Abraham Eversole and others, situate in South Woodberry Tp., Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Fink, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 168 acres more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house, double log barn and saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Hughes, Mathew O'Brien and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Margaret Riffle, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 158 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and double log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Stroup, John Sites and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Leydig.

ALSO.

One tract of land containing fifty acres more or less, about five acres cleared and under fence adjoining lands of Gideon D. Trout, Andrew Mock, Thomas S. Holsinger and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Thomas O. Mock, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 134 acres, more or less, about 100 cleared and under fence, with a large two story log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Robison, John Cavender and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the the property of Wm. and George May, Sr. Deft's.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Raisburg fronting on Main Street, about 80 feet and extending back about 190 feet to an alley, with a log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lots of Emanuel Diehl and Henry Smith, situate in Colerain Township Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joshua Filler, Def't.

ALSO,

All Defendent Henry S. King's interest in the following Real Estate, viz: all the undivided third part of seven tracts of land warranted in the names of Wm. Lane, Wm. Forrester, Geo. Hinish, Francis Johnson, Alexander Johnson, D. Montgomery and James Hunter, containing 2300 acres more or less, situate on Yellow Creek, in Hopewell Township, Bedford County.

ALSO,

One tract of land warranted in the name of Swope, King & Co. containing 237½ acres, more or less, situate in said township and county, and known as the Bedford Forge tract and taken in execution as the property of Henry S. King, Def't.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office Bedford, August 3, 1860.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor, to distribute the balance in the hands of Levi Hardinger, Esq. of the last will, &c., of Catharine Hardinger, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, August 23, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
August 3, 1860. Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo*, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Samuel Carn, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd. All persons having claims against the estate will present them, and those who are indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

O. E. SHANNON,
July 20, 1859; Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1860, have been received, are now ready for distribution. Justices of the Peace, and others entitled to them will call at the Prothonotary's office and procure a copy.

S. H. TATE,
July 20, 1860. Proth'y.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the account of S. L. Russell, Esq., Administrator *de bonis non*, of the Estate of Margaret Davidson, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned appointed to distribute the balance remaining on said account, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday the 20th day of August. inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested, may attend if they think proper.

JOHN MOWER,
August 3, 1860. Auditor.

THE

ONLY PREPARATION

Having proofs so strong and direct as to

EXPEL THE DOUBTS OF ALL.

For Statesmen, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it, unite, in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling to any age, as well as restore. Read the the following:—

Oak Grove, S. C. June 24, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restorative a perfect test:—

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow; causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself, and, as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe, produced a very happy result: two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not a little.

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, very respectfully.
M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian,
Philippi, Va., Dec. 12, 1858.

Dear Sir:—I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstance, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer,) has been bald ever since his early youth, so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have the proper agents. Yours, &c.,

THOMPSON SURGHNOR.

DR. WOOD: Dear Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

S. TRALBERG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

August 3, 1860.—3m

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

DRAWN for September Term 1st Monday, 3d day, 1860.

John McVicker, Foreman, John H. Barton, John Burges, Hezekiah Barkman, Jr. Samuel Boor, Jesse Diehl, Jacob D. Dively, Wm. Elder, Benjamin Fink, Martin Hoover, Henry Horn, B. Kegg, Wm. Kiser, Nicholas Lyons, Jr. John B. Miller, John Metzgar, George Mortimore, Frederick Miller, Joseph S. Messersmith, Daniel J. Miller, Jacob Pee, Peter H. Studebaker, Absalom Sparks, Henry Wertz.

PETIT JURORS.

George B. Amick, Westley Akers, Israel Bennett, Samuel Berkhimer of F., James Cessna, Esq. Peter Deremore, John Hershberger, Oliver Horton, Dewalt Hershberger, R. C. Hawes, Joseph Ickes, Peter Imler, Adam Ickes, Josiah Koons, John Lowry, Samuel Logue, Martin Mowry, Abraham Morgert, Joseph Moore, John McCleary, Lewis Putt, James Petton, Josiah Ritchey, Nathan Robison, Jacob Roads, Henry Reimund, Thomas Steel, Reuben Smith, Joshua Shoemaker, Thos. P. Studebaker, George Sliger, Solomon Steel, Wm. Spidel, Danl. Sams, Nathan H. Wright, Samuel Waking, W. Wisegarver, Esq. Michael Wertz.

August 10, 1860.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honerable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at at Bedford, on MONDAY the 3d day of September next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. S FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, August 10, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of James M. Daniel, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, notice is therefore hereby given, to all persons, indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOSEPH M. DANIEL,
August 10, 1860. Adm'r.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the account of S. L. Russell, Esq., Executor of the last will and Testament of Mary Ann Davidson, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed to distribute the balance remaining on said account, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday the 20th day of August inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested, may attend if they think proper,

JOHN MOWER,
August 3, 1860. Auditor.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at

OSTER & CARN'S
July 27, 1860.

FARMERS, MECHANICS,
AND ALL,
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,
AND CALL AT
OSTER & CARN'S
Cheap Store.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends and customers, that we are now receiving a very large and beautiful stock of New and cheap

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising Medium styles, gay and plain,

Dress Goods.

In part Silk Foulards, poil de cherve's, Mohair Plaids, Ristoria Cloth, Poplins, Lustres, Britliantes, Challie de Lanes, Pongees, Chintzes, Lawns, Lavellas, De Lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts., Mohair, De Berge at 10, 12 and 15 cts., Stella Shawls at $1.50, worth $2.00, Calicoes, for the million at 5 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12 cts, Piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cts. Something new in Ginghams, at 10, 12 and 14 cts., Pantaloon Stuff at 10, 12, 15 and 18 cts. Cloth, Cassimers and Tweeds, Cassinetts and Jeans all colors, Silk, Satin and Marseilles vestings, Cottonades, Linen ducks and drillings, Gent's new Styles, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs &c., Marseilles and Linen Shirt fronts, Fine Shirt fronts at 12½ cts., warranted not all linen, Ready Made Clothing, elegant vests from 62½ cts., up, Coats 87½ cts., up.

Hats and Caps,

For the million, from 10 cts., up, Bonnets, Bloomers, and Shakers, Ribbons, Ruches and Flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS and SHOES,

Cheap as the cheapest.
Glass, china and Queensware,

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Superior Green and Black Teas, prime Rio, Laguayra and Ceara Coffee, nice brown Sugar at 8, 9, and 10 cts., White Crushed at 12½ cts., Baking Molasses at 10 and 12½ cts., per quart, best Golden Syrup at 18 and 20 per quart, Bakers Cocoa, Corn Starch, extracts for flavoring and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.

TERMS: Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note, every January.

Bedford, April 27, 1860.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Great Inducements! Cheap Prices!

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,

Comprising all styles and qualities, at the very low prices. Also,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including a fine selection of genuine and unadulterated

TEAS AND COFFEE.

ALSO,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

All descriptions of Leather for sale.

From our long experience, and the superior facilities we enjoy for purchasing, we can offer extra inducements, and feel satisfied that all who favor us with a trial will receive satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and prices. Country produce and Tan Bark will be taken in exchange for Goods and Leather.

S. & W. SHUCK.
May 18, 1860

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE.
NEW GOODS,
AT
JACOB REED & CO.'S,
Bedford, Pa.,

WE would inform our friends and customers, that we have just received from the eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at the lowest 'living' prices. All kinds of summer wear, from the finest to the commonest, ladies' dress goods of every description, fancy goods, and everything usually kept in dry goods stores, (and, perhaps, something besides) groceries, queensware, &c. &c., can now be found at their store in every variety and assortment.

THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT,

is well supplied with the best stock that can be obtained. For style as well as durability, they cannot be surpassed in this line.

TERMS: Cheap for cash, or approved country produce, or six months credit to punctual dealers. Give us a call, and you shall be waited upon with pleasure.

June 1, 1860.

Irresistible Inducements to Purchase!
Great Reduction in Summer Goods!!
Oster & Carn.

Prefer selling off every yard of SUMMER GOODS below cost for cash, than carrying over to another season, and have reduced their

Lawns from		25	to	18 cts.
"	"	18	to	12 cts.
"	"	12	to	10 cts.
Fine Challies from		25	to	18 cts.
"	"	18	to	12 cts.
"	"	12	to	10 cts.

Supr. four-fourths English Chintz 31 to 20 cts.

Ready made coats and vests below cost. Summer Hats, regardless of profits, 100 pair of ladies kid and Morocco Buskins slippers and Ties, at and below cost, running in size from No. 2, to 3½; unparalleled bargains may be expected. Call and see.

July 20,-2m.

ESTATE OF NICHOLAS KEGG, DEC'D.—Letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the Estate of Nicholas Kegg, Esq., late of Juniata Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified, that they will be required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement

WM. GILLESPIE, Adm'r.
June 22, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit, and gum candies, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

THE INQUIRER

is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oll1se and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin M. D.,

PHYSICIAN

AND

DENTIST.

SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

An Entire Set,

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.

April 8, 1859.—tf.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains, to call and examine their stock and prices.

All kinds of Country Produce will be received for Goods, at cash prices.

TERMS:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January. This system has given our customers every satisfaction, and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.

A. B. CRAMER & CO:

May 18, 1860.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims are hereby required to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORE,
Administrators.

June 1, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods, suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE subscriber offers his whole stock of *Clothing and Dry Goods* AT COST. Now is the time for bargians! Give him a call.

All persons indebted to him are notified that their accounts must be settled within *thirty days* by *Note or Cash*.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

July 13, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.

June 29, 1860.

PRUNES, 12½ to 28 cts. per lb. for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 29, 1860.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

☞BLOOD SEARCHER,☜

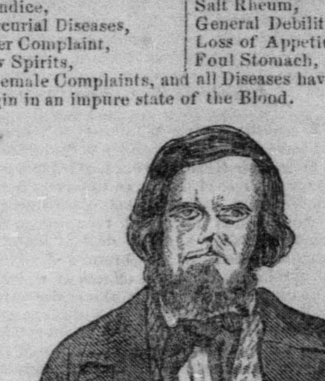
A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head.
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.



The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Ederton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollers Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill, A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Fattensville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

BEDFORD

MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. *Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,* a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows,* made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

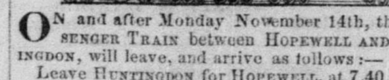
From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

June 1, 1860.—6m.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.



ON and after Monday November 14th, the PASSENGER TRAIN between HOPEWELL AND HUNTINGDON, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40, A. M.
Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10.20, "

Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST ON PENNA R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10 25 P. M. The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7.40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on Penna R. R.,

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*

Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

FOR GOOD SHOES,

GO to OSTER & CARN, they have just received a second supply of D. R. KING & Co.'s city made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' fine shoes, with and without Heels.

July 13, 1860.—2m.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Nov. 4, 1859.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refarnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

JOHN ALSIP'S

CHEAP

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Union Hotel," Bedford, Pa.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, **Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,** *QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,* AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

July 6, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!

ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!

FERGUSON & SHAFER,

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.

April 27, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

April 13, 1860.



HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Roble, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co. No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.

May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.

THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans. Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

April 13, 1860.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in West Providence Township, in November last, a brindle steer, supposed to be about 3 years old, with a crop out of left ear, and swallow fork, in the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN G. BARNDOLLAR.

June 15, 1860.—c

For Sale or Exchange.

LAND IN MISSOURI.

160 acres in Jefferson County, 22 miles south of St. Louis, about 4 miles from Iron Mountain R. R., 320 acres in Ripley County, 1280 acres, in Jasper and Barton Counties, first class limestone Prairie.

WM. M. HALL.

June 29, 1860.

NOTICE.—Whereas my husband, Ephraim W. Davis, has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, or lawful excuse, this is to warn all persons against trusting him on my account, as I don't intend ever living with him again.

SARAH ANN DAVIS.

June 29, 1860.—*

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver complaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats,* and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans. Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.—zz

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

Faculty.

E. J. OSBRORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.

Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.

Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.

Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.

Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.

Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
Ornamental	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,

HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY

FIRE.

ALSO

Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.

REED RUPP & SCHELL

Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.

Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.

Deposites solicited.

References:
Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

Card to the Ladies.

Oster & Carn, Cheap Side.

HAVE just received a large and superior assortment of D. R. King & Co's, Philadelphia made Ladies Misses and Childrens fine French lasting Gaiters, English kid, Tampico Morocco and Goat Lace Boots, Buskins Slippers and ties, with and without heels, made to our order, and warranted to fit. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing

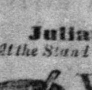
May 18, 1860.—2m.

Drugs and Books.

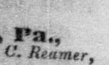
H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs. Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,



Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. S. E. POTTS has returned from the cities, having completed her spring purchases, and is now prepared to offer extra inducements in the way of

RiCh Fancy Goods.

Her stock consists of some rare styles and latest novelties of the season.

Silk and lace mantillas are composed of the newest styles of the season.

Crape de paris, dusters, rich silks, handsome ordigan, lawn robes.

Flounced summer silks, dress goods of all kinds.

STULLA SHAWLS,

black and colored center printed bordered stulla, brocha bordered stulla, printed chamois shawls, childrens capes, comprising of the largest assortment of shawls, straw goods, large stock of new styles of bonnets, straw and silk, English straw bonnets, braid bonnets, pamella bonnets, fancy straws, six hundred pieces of rich ribbons at 25 cts. per yard, purchased at auction and can be sold cheap, bonnet rushes, bonnet silk, mitts, kid gloves, hosiery, fans, soap and perfumery, fancy goods of all descriptions, dress trimmings, flats and hats, trimmed and untrimmed. She will be still adding to her large stock every week during the summer, new desirable and fashionable goods. Mourning dress goods and dusters to suit.

June 1, 1860.

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

$35.00

PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embelished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1860.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-end gines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
G. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liqurs.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

BOOTS and SHOES, For the million, more or less. The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in Town, Childrens Shoes from 18 cts. up, Woman's Gaiters and Lace Boots 75 cts. up, Buskins still cheaper, Misses, Youth's and Boy's shoes from 62 cts up, Mens shoes from $1.00 up &c. call and see. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

M. GUGGENHIEM & CO.

Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee. For sale by OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic

April 8, 1859.